

Missiskoui Standard.



Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

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BY
J. D. GILMAN,
To whom all Communications must be ad-
dressed; and if by mail, post paid.

P O E T R Y .

HAGAR.

From Colburn's New Monthly for September.

She fled, with one reproachful look
On him who bade her go;
And scarcely could the Patriarch brook
That glance of voiceless wo.
In vain her quivering lips essayed
His mercy to implore;
Silent the mandate she obeyed,
And there, was seen no more.

The burning waste and lonely wild
Received her as she went;
Hopeless she clasped her fainting child,
With thirst and sorrow spent,
And in the wilderness so drear
She raised her voice on high,
And sent forth that heart-stricken prayer—
'Let me not see him die!'

Her beautiful—her only boy,
Her all of hope below!
So long his father's pride and joy,
And yet from him the blow!
Alone she must his head sustain,
And watch his sinking breath,
And on his bright brow mark the stain
Of the destroyer, Death!

Let me not see him die, and lo!
The messenger of peace;
Once more her tears forgot to flow,
Once more her sorrows cease.
Life strength, and freedom now are given
With mighty power to one
Who from his father's root was driven,
And he—the outcast son.

How often we, like Hagar, mourn,
When once unlooked-for blight!
Drives us away, no more to turn
To joys we fancied bright!
Forced from our idols & retreat,
And seek th' Almighty's care,
Terchance we are sent forth to meet
A desert angel there.

MEXICO.

Later dates from Mexico have been received at New Orleans, by the arrival of the sloop of war Erie and schooner Grampus. The dates are not given in our slips, but from the dates of occurrences, mentioned, we infer that the advices from the city of Vera Cruz, are to the 19th or 20th of September, and from Tampico to the 2d or 3d of October.

Sickness is said to have broken out among the crews of the French blockading vessels. The first lieutenant of the Ispiganie was dead; also the second secretary of the embassy, and a number of other officers and sailors. The diseases were fever and scurvy.

When the Erie left, the city of Vera Cruz was garrisoned by 3 or 4000 Mexican troops, and the castle of San Juan by 2000 mostly new recruits. Cannon had been planted on all the substantial buildings of the city, and quite a show of preparation for defence was made. The castle was provided with 160 pieces of artillery and an abundant supply of provisions.

At Tampico all was quiet, and no fears entertained of an attack from the French.

Twenty persons had been arrested on a charge of conspiring against the government; among them General Gomez Farias, a priest and another general.

The congress had decreed an extraordinary loan to meet the expenses of defending the coast, but the government was terribly embarrassed by want of money.

Troops were marching from the interior to Vera Cruz. The French reinforcements had not arrived.

TEXAS.

By the arrivals from Texas yesterday we learn that the country was quiet, but apprehensions were expressed of difficulties with the Indians on the frontier.

Anecdote of the Duke of Portland.—Many such things may be daily heard of the present Duke of Portland, in the neighborhood of Welbeck Abbey, in Nottinghamshire: which convinces you that he is one of those men that contrive to pass through life without much noise, but reaping happiness and respect in abundance, and while gratifying the taste for rural occupation, conferring the most lasting benefits upon the country. I shall close this section of this chapter with the substance of one such act, as related to me some years ago. In the manner of relation it may, therefore, differ somewhat from that in which originally told, but in fact, I believe it to be perfectly correct. The Duke found that one of his tenants, a small farmer, was

falling, year after year, into arrears of rent. The steward wished to know what should be done. The Duke rode to the farm; saw that it was rapidly deteriorating, and the man, who was really an experienced and industrious farmer, totally unable to manage it, from poverty. In fact, all that was on the farm was not enough to pay the arrears. 'John,' said the Duke, as the farmer came to meet him as he rode up to the house, 'I want to look over the farm a little.' As they went along—'Really,' said he, 'every thing is in a very bad state. This won't do. I see you are quite under it. All your stock and crops won't pay the rent in arrear. I will tell you what I must do. I must take the farm into my own hands. You shall look after it for me, and I will pay you your wages.' Of course, there was no saying nay...the poor man bowed assent. Presently there came a reinforcement of stock, then loads of manure...at the proper time, seed, and wood from the plantations for repairing gates and buildings. The Duke rode over frequently. The man exerted himself, and seemed really relieved from a load of care by the change. Things speedily assumed a new aspect. The crops & stock flourished; fences and outbuildings were put in good order. In two or three days, it was seen by the steward's books, that the farm was paying its way. The Duke, on his next visit, said, 'Well, John, I think the farm does very well now. We will change again. You shall be tenant again, and as you now have your head fairly above water, I hope you will be able to keep it there.' The Duke rode off at his usual rapid rate. The man stood in astonishment; but a happy fellow he was, when, on applying to the steward, he found that he was actually re-entered as a tenant to the farm, just as it stood in its restored condition. I will venture to say, however, that the Duke himself was the happier man of the two.—W. Howitt.

A curious method of finding the owner of stolen property.—A few nights since, Sergeant Reeves, of the M. division of police, stopped a man carrying something bulky in a sack through Snow's fields. The Sergeant questioned the man as to the contents of the sack, and where he was taking it at that late hour of the night, when on a sudden he threw down his load and made a hasty retreat. In Reeves' attempt to follow the fugitive he fell over the sack, and hurt himself seriously, and was unable to pursue him. Upon opening the bag it was found to contain 27 live pigeons, which the sergeant took to the station in Southbridge-work, where in the morning a consultation was held among the police officers about the easiest way of discovering the real owner of the birds, when it was suggested that one should be taken from the sack and set at liberty, with a label attached to its leg, informing the person owning it where the rest of its companions were to be seen. This was accordingly done, and in the course of a short time after the pigeon's departure, Mr. Brown, of Long Lane, Bermondsey, came to the station and claimed the pigeons as his property, which had been stoned on the night previous from his premises, and they were delivered up to him.

Swindling in the commercial world.—A system of swindling, almost unprecedented, has recently been brought to light—a system the most organised and complete, and carried on with a success which has hitherto been unparalleled. Not less than eight or nine individuals in different parts of the town and country have constituted the iniquitous gang. The principal lived in Botolph-lane, to whom reference for the respectability of the other parties were made. Upon inquiry about either party, the ledger of the Botolph-lane concern was opened and freely shown to the inquiring dupe. Debts and credits to large amounts appeared; and the customers appeared most desirable cases, and not the least suspicion was, therefore, entertained. Goods were bought, taken to Botolph-lane, and disposed of at an immense sacrifice. Such goods have been traced to the neighborhood of Tower-hill. Not content with this system of fleecing, they had recourse to the manufacturing of fictitious bills...a large amount of which has got into circulation, both among the bankers and discount brokers of this city. It is supposed that the 'Fra Diavolo' of this banditry is now on his way to America in the 'Great Western.' The Lord Mayor was applied to on this occasion for a warrant against the parties, but the sapient Hobler said, 'Gentlemen, you have trusted them with your goods, and they have a right to do what they please with them. As to swindling, there is no such thing in law!'

We observed a wary 'Friend' in town from Yorkshire, whose anxiety of counte-

nance but too well bespoke his sympathy with the London dupes.

A few days will publicly verify particulars.

To the loyal inhabitants of the Missiskoui and Rouville Frontier.

In the present alarming state of the country it is incumbent on every man possessing loyalty to his Queen or any regard for the welfare of his family, property, and all dearest to him, to use those means which, during the coming winter, can alone contribute to their own safety and comfort.

To put any faith in the promises of the French population, or any part thereof, when we know that their aim and only object is to exterminate every thing English, would be scarcely deemed worthy of people pretending to common sense.

This remark equally applies to needy adventurers from other countries, who, having every thing to gain and nothing to lose, under the pretence of giving liberty, seek the making of their own fortunes at the expense of your lives and property; and by endeavoring to disseminate discontent and dissatisfaction amongst a naturally loyal population, render the success of their own mercenary and interested purposes more easily accomplished.

Inhabitants of Missiskoui and Rouville.—NOW is YOUR TIME to secure your LIVES, FAMILIES, and PROPERTY from the baneful effects of protracted disturbances, by coming MANFULLY forward, and, acquiring that regularity and discipline, which can alone lighten the fatigues of war, render you esteemed by those you love, and DREADED by your enemies.

You have turned out NOBLY and READILY—and I now call upon you to attend to the necessity—by the offer now made—of obtaining for yourselves and your families, that security and comfort which can alone protect you and them from the severe effect of the coming winter, and from the avowed purposes of internal enemies, and external adventurers.

To facilitate this object—quarters, clothing, pay, and rations (arms and ammunition you already have,) will be allowed to every man who shall come forward, and be approved of, for this high, laudable, and patriotic purpose.

Your services will only be required during the period of these troubles;—every possible attention, consistent with the good of the service and the country, will be bestowed on all, and to this, as far as I am concerned, I pledge myself as a British Officer; and while I thus throw myself upon the CONFIDENCE of the LOYAL inhabitants of Missiskoui and Rouville in aiding me to defend manfully and as we ought to do, this portion of the Province, I trust to receive THEIRS in RETURN,

and the ready assistance of all well disposed and right thinking inhabitants of the frontier, which, with their wives and families, equally demand the best use of their hands and hearts, in defending their homes and property.

Inhabitants of Missiskoui and Rouville.—STICK TO YOUR OWN!!—UP & BE DOING!!!—and prove to the rebel and adventurer that you can be as steady, good men in the defence of your country and property, as in following the more peaceful avocations of happier times: to which may GOD, & your OWN RIGHT ARMS, help soon to restore you.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

W. J. WILLIAMS, Lieut. Col.

Commanding the Missiskoui &

Rouville Frontier.

Henryville, Nov. 6, 1838.

From the Montreal Herald Extra.

Monday Morning, Nov 5, 1838.

The events we have so long predicted are now matter of history—the Canadians have again risen in open rebellion, evidently under most efficient organization, and Martial Law was yesterday proclaimed in this province for the second time in the short space of twelve months. Most alarming intelligence reached town yesterday fore-

noon, that the whole country was in a state of insurrection, and that many loyalists have been murdered in cold blood in the county of Acadie. Further accounts but too painfully corroborated the previous rumour, and a considerable body of troops was dispatched to that county. The steamer Princess Victoria, which took over a detachment of the Royal Artillery on Saturday afternoon to Laprairie, was twice set on fire by the rebels while at the wharf, but, fortunately, escaped without much injury. The loyalists in Laprairie had ten minutes notice to leave the village, and getting on board the steamer Britannia, they have arrived in town in safety. Yesterday morning about two o'clock, a party of about 400 rebels attacked the house of Mr. L. Brown at Beauharnois, and, after twenty minutes fighting, Mr. Brown Mr. Ellice, Junior M. P., Mr. Norval, Mr. Ross, and the other constitutionalists surrendered themselves prisoners, and nothing more is at present known of their fate. Mrs. Ellice, Miss Balfour, and the other females in the house at the time, took refuge in the cellar during the engagement. Mr. Brown and Mr. Ross are both wounded. Yesterday forenoon, an Indian woman at the village of Caughnawaga, who was seeking for a stray cow, discovered a large body of armed men in the woods, and gave information of the circumstance to the Indians, who were then assembled at church. They immediately seized what arms they could procure, such as muskets, tomahawks, and pitchforks, and, giving the war whoop, charged their foes, who scampered off as fast as they could, throwing down their arms as they fled. Seventy five were taken prisoners, & brought into town, handcuffed, by the Lachine Cavalry. A considerable number of arrests were made yesterday, among whom are L. M. Viger, the President of the People's Bank; D. B. Viger, an ex-Legislative Councillor; Charles Mondelet; John Donegan; C. S. Charron, and a great many other leading rebels. The Volunteers were ordered out, and were with each other in doing their duty with alacrity. They were appointed to search every suspected house in the city and suburbs for arms, and they brought in a considerable supply. It was remarked that in Canadian houses, there were very few men to be seen, and it was supposed they are not far off. The gates at the different barricades were closed, and strong pickets placed to guard them. Reinforcements of troops were sent to various quarters of the District. At Beauharnois the rebels took possession of the steamer Brongham, on her way to Lachine with the mail on board. It is currently reported that during the engagement, Mr. John McDonald, white leading on a party of Dragoons against the rebels, was shot dead, five bullets having pierced his body.—His Excellency Sir John Colborne arrived yesterday morning in the John Bull, and issued the following Proclamation.

Province of Lower Canada. J. COLBORNE.

By His Excellency Sir John Colborne, Knight Grand Cross, of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Administrator of the Government of the Province of Lower Canada, Lieutenant General and Commander in Chief of her Majesty's Forces in the said Province, &c. &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS there exists in the District of Montreal a traitorous conspiracy, by a number of persons, falsely styling themselves Patriots, for the subversion of the Authority of her Majesty, and the destruction of the established Constitution, and Government of the said province; and Whereas the said traitorous conspiracy hath broken out into acts of the most daring and open Rebellion; and Whereas the said rebellion hath very considerably extended itself, in so much, that large bodies of armed traitors have openly arrayed themselves, and have made, and do still make, attacks upon her Majesty's subjects, and have committed the most horrid excesses and cruelties; and Whereas in the parts of the said District in which the said conspiracy hath not as yet broken out in open rebellion, large numbers of such persons, so calling themselves Patriots, for the execution of their wicked designs, have planned means of open violence, and formed arrangements for raising and arming an organized and disciplined force, and in furtherance of their purposes, have frequently assembled in great and unusual numbers; and whereas the exertions of the Civil Power are ineffectual for the suppression of the aforesaid traitorous and wicked Conspiracy and Rebellion, and for the protection of the lives and properties of her Majesty's loyal subjects; and whereas the Courts of Justice in the said District of Montreal have virtually ceased to exist, from the impossibility of

executing any legal process or warrant of arrest therein; and Whereas the public safety requires that Law Martial should be exercised; NOW THEREFORE, I have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of her Majesty's Executive Council of this Province, to issue this Proclamation to the end that it be made manifest, that I shall arrest and punish, and cause to be arrested and punished, all persons who have been hitherto, or who now are or hereafter may be anywise acting, aiding and assisting in any other Conspiracy and Rebellion, and who hereafter, may be anywise acting, aiding, or assisting in any other Conspiracy and Rebellion within the said District of Montreal, according to MARTIAL LAW, either by death or otherwise, as to me shall seem right and expedient, for the punishment of all rebels in the said District.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at the Government House, in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Lower Canada, the fourth day of November, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty Eight, and in the Second year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

THOS. LEIGH GOLDIE,

Acting Secretary of the Province.

The Montreal Light Infantry is ordered to meet this day at one o'clock, precisely, at the Montreal Bank, and it is essentially requisite that the muster be not only numerous, but punctual. Let not a single man absent himself, or be behind the hour. The Volunteers are all placed, from yesterday, on full and permanent pay, with allowances, the same as soldiers of the line.—Ib.

We understand that Sir John Colborne has sent to the Lower Provinces for additional troops.

We know that the Government is in possession of the most positive information of the plans of the rebels, and we have been informed, to a certain extent, what they are, but as our disclosing them might prevent or retard the bursting of the bubble, we do not deem it prudent to state all we know. We may, however, state, that the rebels are mustering and drilling in large numbers in L'Acadie; that Nicolat, the principal criminal tried in this city for the murder of Chatrand, was president of a rebel meeting a few days since in that county; that he declared the British Government would not, and dared not if it would, punish any man for a political offence, even though it included the crime of murder; and we have been informed, that the cross roads in that county were guarded by party of rebels on Thursday night. Dr. Davignon, one of the rebels residing at Longueuil, at the commencement of the rebellion, arrived at St. Johns, from Saratoga, yesterday morning. Papineau is at Saratoga, and is, no doubt, doing his duty as a rebel.—[Mont. Herald.]

M'Kenzie, who so much distinguished himself by his operations at Toronto and Navy Island, in a late number of his Gazette recommends the following plan, in which he seems to be seconded by some of all parties in this Province:—The best way to hasten the time of separation, is to agitate, excite disturbance, take the field, fight, put the whig government to all the expence possible, drive them out if you can, and make their tenure of holding Canada very unpleasant, if you cannot. Revolutions, without bloodshed, are all nonsense in the present condition of civilized society.'

In the meantime Mr. M'Kenzie has quietly made the necessary declarations to become a citizen of the United States at New York, where he resides and shed ink, having saved his blood, by two prudent retreats.

From the Montreal Gazette.

That distinguished officer and excellent man, Sir John Colborne, has a second time succeeded to the Government of this province. On Thursday last, soon after the departure of the Earl of Durham for England, his Excellency was sworn in as Administrator of the Government, with the usual formalities...thus, once more combining in her Majesty's Representative, the Civil Administration and Military command of this colony. The manner in which the duties of these high and important offices have, on a former occasion, been discharged by Sir John Colborne, affords an ample pledge to the inhabitants of these provinces, of the principles by which his Excellency will be actuated, in the future administration of the Government, and the energy and decision by which his military functions will be performed. The loyal

inhabitants of this province, have the utmost confidence in the judgment and integrity of his Excellency; and, by whatever dangers and difficulties he may be surrounded, they have no doubt but that he will be able to extricate himself, in such a way as will redound to his own honor, and the advantage of the country. Yet the duties of his Excellency will be extremely arduous; for the reins of Government have been thrust into his hands at a period highly important and critical. By the recent extraordinary conduct of her Majesty's Ministers, this unfortunate Province, without any figure of speech, may be said to have been flung loose on the stormy waves of anarchy and confusion, at the very moment when it was anticipated we were about to enter the calm and unruffled haven of prosperity and peace. In the midst of inquiries for the better government of the Province, which, we believe, were conducted on the soundest principles of enlightened policy, the distinguished Nobleman who superintended them, and who had wisely come to the conclusion of adopting such measures, as should render these Colonies an "eternal" dependency of the Empire, was compelled to renounce his patriotic undertaking, and abandon the country to its fate. By this means not only were the hopes of the loyal inhabitants of a final adjustment of their difficulties blasted, for another season of anxious uncertainty and doubt, but their enemies encouraged, the disaffected fostered in their treasonable practices, and the mercenary brigands of a foreign country induced to believe, that the Canadas would become an easy prey to their unquenchable rapacity. Thus the rebel is neither afraid nor ashamed again to buckle on his armour, and the redoubtless sympathizer is as active as ever in recruiting his plundering forces. Not only the Constitution, but the law itself, may be said to be in abeyance. Traitors, who have fled from justice and the angry scorn of their loyal fellow-subjects, are now openly seen polluting the soil with their guilty footsteps; and there seems to be neither power nor authority in the land capable of punishing them according to their deserts. Such is the time...such are the circumstances in which Sir John Colborne finds himself the sole arbiter of our affairs. These, indeed, as we have observed, have fallen into good and faithful hands; and there is no doubt but they will be managed in such a way as to give satisfaction to all parties. But the inhabitants of these Provinces, and particularly of Lower Canada, are bound by corresponding obligations, which, in the present emergency, it will be their duty to practice & fulfil. They must continue to be true to the great cause in which they are enlisted—the connexion of these Colonies with the Mother Country, and their preservation from the lawless grasp of internal or external enemies. They must lay aside all party jealousy and dissension upon subjects of inferior order and importance. They must continually remember, that they are one people, having but one interest—that the present is one of the most critical epochs in the history of the British Colonies...and that on the issue must depend the integrity of the Empire. Let us therefore join hands in giving to both the civil and military Government of Sir J. Colborne all the aid in our power. Let us be obedient to the laws, and regular in the performance of every duty that they require of us. If we have military duties to execute, let us be punctual in the discharge of them; and let it not be said, that we have undertaken any office that may be distasteful or irksome in its performance. We shall thus be lending to the administration of Sir John Colborne, all the strength and energy which it is in the power of loyal subjects to afford, and preparing the soil for the final establishment of better and more permanent order of things. We shall be performing a duty to ourselves, which is required of us as true subjects of Her Majesty, who can never forget that the foundations of her Throne are the rights and liberties of her subjects. In this way alone can the peace and integrity of the Province be maintained, and Sir John Colborne enabled to fulfil the designs of his appointment. For ourselves, His Excellency has our best wishes for the successful accomplishment of his arduous duties; and while his conduct either as Military Commander or Administrator of the Government, continues to be guided by a desire to promote the best interests of the Province, and to perpetuate the connexion with the Parent State, which we have no doubt will always be the case, His Excellency may depend upon our firm and undeviating support, however humble it may be esteemed. In conclusion, we fully concur with the Earl of Durham, in his opinion of Sir John Colborne, that "no one can doubt that in his hands not only will the military defences of the country be placed in a state of the utmost efficiency, but that the civil Government of the Province will be administered with vigour and wisdom."

From the Quebec Gazette.

We have no longer any doubt of the existence of an extensive organization on the frontiers of the United States, with a view to make new attacks on Her Majesty's Provinces.

The increased precautions, on the part of the authorities in upper Canada, are founded on credible information of these intended attacks.

M'Leod, who was a quarter master sergeant in a provincial corps in Upper Canada during the last war, is at the head of the

organization on Lake Erie. Bill Johnson, the active leader on Lake Ontario. The preparations are carried on under the pretext of emigration associations and hunting excursions; and although their existence is known to the United States' Government, it is alleged, that they are so disguised as not to come within the provisions of the law in a way likely to obtain convictions before a Jury.

The mass of the intended invaders of a neighbouring country is composed of American sympathizers, and outlaws from Canada.

Sympathy has certainly diminished in the United States; but in all countries there is a number of dissolute and improvident persons, who, at the close of the season of business are without employment, and willing to engage in any adventure, under false promises, or the hope of plunder. Any thing like success would still give them numerous friends and support in the United States.

Governor Jennison, of Vermont, who has recently been re-elected, and who, like an honest Governor and a good citizen of the United States, published a proclamation last winter, enjoining the citizens of Vermont not to interfere in the disturbances in Canada, has lately, in a Message to the Legislature, told a truth which ought never to be lost sight of by the British Government. He says:—

"The disturbances which have recently taken place in the neighbouring Provinces of Canada have caused much excitement among a portion of our citizens,...men of the best feelings and much moral worth participated largely in their sympathies with those whom they deemed oppressed. This state of things was to have been expected.—Our institutions, habits and education lead to that result."

We have no right to find fault with the education, feelings and prejudices of the people of the United States. We should be glad, however, if they would adhere more closely to their declaration of Independence, which forms part of their education, "in peace, friends; in war, enemies." There are, no doubt, many who honourably adhere to this rule; but we believe the predominant popular feeling will always be ready to view favourably, any thing which may be supposed to weaken British power, British trade and British influence in North America, or drive them out altogether.

In this respect we are in a bad neighbourhood. Our tenure here is less in our right, than in our might, which, however, in time of peace, ought always to be strictly and honourably confined within the limits of international law and good neighbour hood, without suffering ourselves to be carried away by the irritated feelings of the moment. Nothing that may tend to involve the British Government, or put it in the wrong, ought ever to be done on our part.

It is to be hoped that the Government of the United States and Great Britain will find means, without having recourse to the unprofitable trade of trying who can do the others the most harm, to do away with the intolerable nuisance of border hostilities, on a frontier of a thousand miles.

These hostilities can effect nothing but a useless waste of time and treasure; some loss of life on the frontier settlements, and that indiscriminate plunder which must be the main resource and inducement of lawless hordes; a general demoralization in fact of the people, equally adverse to all Governments.

If the nuisance were to last, open war would be preferable; and from that we have not much to apprehend. We should, at least, be able to give and take. The war declared by the United States against Great Britain in 1812, was entered upon by us, under much more unfavourable circumstances than at present. The dissensions and dissatisfaction in Lower Canada, had been, but a short time before, represented nearly as bad as at present. There was no money in the military chest; not above three thousand troops in the Province; yet in a few months the main body of the invaders of Upper Canada were prisoners of war, and every subsequent attempt on either Province was frustrated.—If the United States have grown in strength, so have we. The majority of the inhabitants of British America, wish neither to be plundered by banditti, nor to come under the Government of the United States, and there are many of them who, under no circumstances, will prove recreant to the honour of the countries from which they sprung.

Province of Lower Canada. DURHAM.
By His Excellency the Right Honorable John George, Earl of Durham, Viscount Lambton, &c. &c., Knight Grand Cross of the most honorable Military Order of the Bath, one of her Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, and Governor General of all her Majesty's Provinces within and adjacent to the continent of North America, etc. etc. etc. etc.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it hath been represented to us, that in various parts of the province of Lower Canada many persons have actually settled upon and improved and cultivated waste Lands, the property of the crown, without having obtained any grant of such land, or any licence to occupy the same, and such persons are therefore liable, at the pleasure of the crown, to be dispossessed of the land

they thus occupy, without any compensation for the improvements they have effected; And whereas the acquisition of crown Lands within the Province of Lower Canada, either by grant or purchase, has, in respect to persons of little property or influence, been subject to numerous obstacles and harassing delays, so that it has been always difficult and often impossible for such persons to obtain possession of crown Lands, upon which they might settle themselves, except by an occupation without any title; And whereas a great number of the persons, who have in such manner settled upon the waste lands, the property of the crown, without title, are most desirous of being admitted to purchase the land, and the uncertainty at present attending their future possession thereof is productive of uneasiness and discontent; And whereas under the circumstances aforesaid, it appears highly expedient, and not less just, to put an end to all anxiety and dissatisfaction, arising from this uncertainty of future possession of the lands which they have improved on the part of such persons as have settled thereon without title, and are now willing to become purchasers of the same; Therefore, I do hereby certify and declare, that in any and every case in which any person shall have actually settled upon, improved and cultivated any waste Lands, the property of the crown in the province of Lower Canada, previously to the tenth day of September last, such person being an actual and bona fide settler, or his legal personal representative, shall have an absolute right of pre-emption in respect of the lot whereupon he has settled, and which he has so settled, and which he has so cultivated and improved, either at the upset or fixed price of wild land, the property of the crown in the neighbourhood of such lot, without being required to pay any additional price for the improvements effected upon the same, and without being exposed to the competition of other purchasers. Provided always that no such person shall under any circumstance be entitled to the pre-emption of more than one lot of two hundred acres, and that no one shall be considered as so entitled unless he shall have actually cleared and cultivated in the whole ten acres of land, and shall prove to the satisfaction of the Agent for the sale of the waste lands of the crown in the District wherein the lands are situate, that he was an actual settler upon and commenced the improvements of the lot in respect of which he may claim a right of pre-emption, before such tenth day of September last; And provided further, that every such claim to pre-emption, and all necessary vouchers and certificates for the authentication thereof, shall be lodged with the Agent for the sale of crown lands as aforesaid, within six months after the fixed or upset price of Lands in the District shall have been determined upon and fully certified.

Given under my Hand & Seal at Arms, at the Castle of St. Lewis, in the city of Quebec, in the said Province of Lower Canada, the thirty-first day of October, One thousand Eight hundred and Thirty Eight, and in the Second Year of her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. DALY,
Secretary of the Province.

MISSISSKOU STANDARD. FREELIGHSBURG, NOV. 13, 1838.

The events of last week have been of a stirring character on this frontier.

Late on the night of Saturday, the 3d inst., Col. Jones received intelligence of the insurrection in L'Acadie, and of the invasion of the province by the Americans from Albion. Orders were immediately issued by the colonel to the officers of his battalion, to turn out for the suppression of this second rebellion, and early in the forenoon of Sunday, the companies ordered out were on the move towards the West and the lines. The invasion, however, proved to be a short one of only a few hours.

Bryant, the rascal-in-chief, deeming it prudent to retrace his steps in consequence of a misunderstanding respecting the place of rendezvous between the invaders and the rebels on Caldwell's Manor, at Hencyville, &c. The pirates numbered about sixty and were fully armed, having with them besides the muskets in their hands, three pieces of cannon and four wagons containing arms and ammunition, to deal out to the rebels who had sworn to rise that night and meet them. A loyalist who had crossed to Albion on Saturday evening was seized by them within the State of Vermont and kept in confinement until next morning. This outrage having been committed on the American side, will of course, pass for nothing; but if there ever existed in the bosoms of men a principle of revenge, it is possible that time may afford ample opportunity of calling it into play.

Bryant, after leaving the province, moved upon American ground, to the Richelieu, which, being now four hundred strong, he crossed on Wednesday in a sloop and debarked just within the Canadian line. The invaders landed their small arms and one piece of artillery, with the intention of eating up a body of loyalists, one hundred and

eighty in number, under captain March, who was coming up to meet them. The Americans, confident in numbers and in the possession of artillery, commenced the engagement with their cannon, long before their shot could do harm to the loyalists. They had the belief that the roaring of can

nons and the whistling of grape would terrify the advancing loyalists from coming within musket shot. But captain March, by a most happy idea, drawing up his men in two columns, obliquely converging so as to form two sides of a triangle, of which the open base was in front, continued to advance upon the cannon, carefully watching the motions of those who served it, and opening his triangle into a parallelogram to receive its discharge. In this form captain March, getting within musket shot, poured into the scoundrels. The engagement continued for nearly two hours, with some uncertainty as to the result, when captain March, having gradually approached the Americans, gave the command to charge. The dastardly rascals, not daring to meet the cold steel, took to their heels, Bryant being the first to run. The Americans lost 12 men killed, many wounded, 500 stand of arms and the piece of artillery. The loyalists lost 2 killed, (brothers,) and five or six wounded.

The Americans then scattered across the line, and capt. March, retiring to Odelltown, occupied the stone chapel. Next day he found that Dr. Nelson, with about 1000 men, was lying close upon him on the North. Nelson attacked him with his whole force, while the gallant March kept up a fire from the windows, but, getting short of ammunition, he was obliged to send some men to remove his store into the church. In this service six men were killed and a few wounded; among the latter was capt. Row, who had joined the afternoon before. This was the only loss sustained by the loyalists to day. Nelson with his overwhelming force had now surrounded the chapel on three sides, when captain Vaughan, with a force of 100 men, part of Col. Williams's command, having crossed the Richelieu at the commencement of the firing, came up at double quick in extended order, & fell upon the Americans and rebels with such spirit, that they were compelled to flee. In this engagement the rebels had upwards of 30 killed, (several of whom fell by one discharge of the cannon taken from them the day before) and a great number wounded.

Col. Williams, from the moment the insurrection commenced, has been as energetic as the circumstances required, in adopting, and seeing personally to the execution of, measures for the defence of the Rouville and Missiskou frontier; the Rouville militia being strengthened by captain Starke's Volunteers, and three companies of the Missiskou militia.

Colonel Jones, commanding the Missiskou loyalists established his head quarters at Missiskou Bay, & distributed his force so as to check the anticipated inroads of the most respectable citizens of Vermont and arrest the progress of arms from that quarter, of which fifteen wagon loads, with ammunition, were lying in St. Albans; at the same time that he sent out detachments to overawe the French country, on the North of the county. To the judicious arrangements of the two colonels, is owing the peaceable state of the right bank of the Richelieu, which at one time, it was feared, could not be maintained, without the presence of a regular force below.

The County of L'Acadie, which lies on the left of the Richelieu, has been the scene of violence and outrage during the week, many fires having been visible from Missiskou Bay, on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, in the directions of Odelltown, Lacole, Napierville and northwards. In addition to the allied force of Americans and rebels with which the loyalists on the line were contending there was also a collection of some thousands of "dups" in Napierville, who had with great propriety taken possession of the gaol. They had by the first accounts seized upon and confined a good many loyalists; but upon the approach of the troops from St. Johns, it is said they were discharged. It is also reported that the rebels sent in a flag of truce to Sir John who commanded the troops in person, offering to give up their leaders, and lay down their arms. Whether this report be true or not, it is well ascertained that Nelson had done so, had he remained in the country, as in his reply to an address from the Printers of Quebec, he closes it by saying:—"Should they (the rebel leaders) succeed in producing this lamentable result, with them the awful responsibility will rest...by them the heaviest punishment will be deserved." Let lawless outrage and rebellion be at a discount this winter and not at a premium as it was last, and we shall very soon have nothing more of the kind.

We learn that the house of a Canadian who resides at Pointe a la Mule, was

occupied by the "great kindred nation," were among the invaders on the night of the insurrection. One Benjamin Mott, of Albion, a man of some property, was taken in some skirmishes of last week, and papers of importance found on his person.

Great anxiety was felt throughout this county during four days, for the fate of a volunteer trooper of the name of Magowan, who had been despatched to St. Johns on Saturday night the 3d, with despatches from Col. Williams then at Bedford. His non-arrival at St. Johns gave rise to the most serious apprehensions that the French on the Grand Line of Rouville had murdered him. But they contented themselves with taking him prisoner and confining him in a shanty in the woods. It was with the greatest difficulty, the militia could be restrained from marching to the Grand Line while his fate was unknown, and laying every house in ashes....The trooper was released by them on Thursday last and returned home, having been well treated by the insurgents.

All the prisoners brought to Col. Jones's quarters agree in stating that the insurrection was expected to be universal.

Things look more quiet, but the militia are not yet disbanded. The Volunteers on Sunday had orders to punish the rebels on the L'Acadie frontier by burning, wherever resisted.

To the Editor of the Missiskou Standard.

SIR,—It is obvious to every man who has paid any attention to the events of the last twelve months, that a dark and direful cloud hangs over the political horizon of this Province. That the flash of revolution is ready to discharge its burthen on the devoted heads of the defenders of British rights; that menaced by sympathy on the one hand, and deep, vengeful hatred, of defeated villains, on the other; our situation is not to be envied.

Deserted by one, to whom we clung for support in the hour of need; sacrificed on the altar of Whig despotism and imbecility, what means can be devised for our safety, is a question predominant in the breast of every man.

If I may be allowed to express my opinion, as to the means to be devised for our safety, it will be UNION....UNION, in the fullest and strictest meaning of the word; wonders have been achieved by it, and with the blessing of the Supreme, we may by Unity be enabled to throw off the disgusting burthen which has so long cramped the energies of England's sons in this province.

Let it not be registered on the page of history, that the descendants of those who conquered on the fields of Erci, Agincourt, &c., in days of yore, sons & brothers of those, who made the proud chivalry of France fall before them on the Peninsula in our own time, can be so debased as to linger out their existence under the incubus of Canadian domination.

Rise, Brothers! shake off your lethargy! The time is at hand when your best feelings will be demanded for your preservation....Canada expects every man to do his duty. Tell those creatures that are willing to barter the dearest rights of men for lucre, you defy them. Show the world by your actions that Canada can yet raise her head above the waters of destruction. Unite yourselves as a band of brothers, and with the bright page of history open before you, wherein is registered with the pen of immortality, the deeds of our Forefathers, surrounded by the halo of Freedom, fling yourselves as a barrier before the villainous designs of ambitious men, and you will not fail of preserving to your children and their posterity, rights dearer to them as descendants of Englishmen, than ever sprang from the blood stained altar of revolution.

WILLIAM TELL.
D. F., Nov. 9th, 1838.

The very best thing the Government can do to put the Volunteers and Loyalists in good heart and humour, is to proceed at once with the trial of the captured rebels; and, should the ordinary tribunals of the country be deemed insufficient, let Sir John Colborne issue special commissions, or declare Martial Law, without a moment's delay. We feel confident that Lord Durham would have done so, had he remained in the country, as in his reply to an address from the Printers of Quebec, he closes it by saying:—"Should they (the rebel leaders) succeed in producing this lamentable result, with them the awful responsibility will rest...by them the heaviest punishment will be deserved." Let lawless outrage and rebellion be at a discount this winter and not at a premium as it was last, and we shall very soon have nothing more of the kind.

We learn that the house of a Canadian who resides at Pointe a la Mule, was

tered two nights since by a party of masked men, who relieved him of all his spare money, amounting to about 200 dollars in hard cash. They told him at the time it was a contribution to the Patriot cause.... [Mont. Courier.]

We candidly confess that we had our honest doubts of Sir John Colborne acting with adequate vigour in the punishment of the rebels, but we are now happy to state our belief, from all that we can learn, that his Excellency will this time fearlessly mete out to them their deserts.... [ib.]

We would particularly impress upon the minds of our loyal fellow-subjects of this city, not to allow themselves to be at all alarmed by passing events. The present crisis could not have arrived at a more favorable juncture; for we do not really see that any serious danger is to be apprehended if we are only true to ourselves. The energy with which the Government is acting has already had the best effect—2000, at least, of the volunteers, in the course of yesterday, flew to arms.—[ib.]

From the Montreal Herald.

Yesterday morning, intelligence reached town that Mr. John M'Donnell, advocate of this city, had been captured at St. Gresgoire, nearly opposite to Three Rivers, endeavouring to raise the habitans in that part of the country. He described himself as an American General, and stated that the Americans had risen *en masse* to assist the suffering Canadiens. Some loyalists took him prisoner, and delivered him up to the regiment of Guards stationed at Three Rivers. On his person were found some papers addressed to him as Major General of the Patriot Army, and a tricolored flag was found in his possession.—He was brought up to town yesterday in the Steamer Canada, which had also Sir James M'Donnell and a regiment of Guards from Three Rivers. As soon as it was known that the rebel of the same name was on board, there was a great sensation in the city, and immense numbers thronged the wharves.—When he landed, handcuffed to another traitor, and under a guard of soldiers, the crowd groaned and shouted and yelled, and while on his way to the old gaol, along the beach so far as the New Market, he was pelted with stones & mud, was spat upon the face, and insulted in every possible way. It was with extraordinary difficulty that the more highly excited portion of the crowd was restrained from laying violent hands on him, and securing his punishment on the spot, and the feeling that he would certainly be tried summarily by Martial law, and immediately thereafter hanged, alone saved him from the infuriated populace. The disclosures made by some of the prisoners are very precise and very important. It appears that a schedule of the property of each loyalist in the city, was drawn up, and on the taking of the city it was intended that these parties should deliver up their property as a ransom, while another class was not to receive any mercy, in which we have the honor of figuring. All the Jews, also, were to be massacred. We heard that a copy of the list was found in M'Donnell's possession, but cannot vouch for the fact. He had the impudence to ask Sir James M'Donnell to allow him to go to prison in a caleche, but Sir James refused it, telling him that he was a disgrace to his name and to Scotland. On reaching the barracks, his guards perceived that he was likely to be sacrificed to the populace, and he was very properly taken no farther. We do not remember to have seen such an excitement since the 6th of November last year; M'Donnell is of Scotch and Canadian extraction, but always associated with Canadiens, and managed to steer clear of any overt act of treason last year. He is of a prepossessing appearance and of very gentlemanly manners. As an advocate he had a very good practice at the Montreal Bar, and as a politician, he has been working for the gallows during the last eleven years.—It was at his house in the St. Antoine suburb that the secret meetings were lately held and the oaths administered. The following list of the prisoners in jail for High Treason is from the Courier of yesterday, with the addition of those arrested yesterday.

MONTREAL.

Louis H. Lafontaine, D. B. Viger, Charles Mondelet, L. M. Viger, John Joseph Girouard, (of St. Denis,) John Donegan, François W. Desrivières, Lewis Joseph Harkin, Dexter Chapin, Tsuissant Labelle, Augustin Racicot, François Xavier Desjardins, (of Vaudreuil,) George Dillon, Henry Badeau, Louis Corseilles, François Pigeon, Cyrille David, Hiram T. Blanchard, Louis Morin, William Brown, John Willing, Joseph A. Labadie, Herbert Derome dit Decarreau, Pierre des Boucherville, Félix Goulet, François Menclier Mochond, H. B. Weilbrenner, Richard Dillon, scnr., Jean B. J. Houle, François Hamelin, Diminique Ducharme, [Lachine,] Timoleon Ducharme, [Lachine,] Augustin Duperré, Michel Bourbonniers, Samuel Newcomb, Charles Picard, Lachine, Isidore David, [St. Vincent de Paul,] Narcisse Brûlé, [Chateauguay,] Pierre Dupuis, (Laprairie,) Pierre Lussier, François P. Laflamme, [Rivière des Prairies,]

The remainder of the names will be given next week,

PROCLAMATION.

Patriot Camp, Colwell's Manor, Nov. 5th

1838. Head quarters of Missiskoui and Richelieu Division.

The oppressed inhabitants of Lower Canada having suffered for more than half a century the iron yoke of despotism from their cruel and haughty conquerors, have determined to make one more effort to rid themselves of their bloody and vindictive masters, and to change their form of government from a miserable colonial vassalage to a free and Independent Republic. Having for years humbly petitioned the haughty monarchs of Great Britain, and also the Imperial Parliament for a Redress of their grievances, and having remonstrated with the several departments of the Home Government against their usurpations and oppressions and having warned the people of the United Kingdom that their sufferings must if not redressed, at length drive them to the last resort, their prayers, remonstrances and warnings, being unheard, or only answered by more unnatural and cruel oppression and debasement, their last vestige of liberty being destroyed by the anguishing of their constitutional rights, their trial by jury, the suspension of the Habeas Corpus, and the declaration of Martial Law, and by having a petty tyrant to rule over them, with unlimited power, disposing by proclamation of the lives and liberties of the people without law or trial of any form. Such cruelties and indignities are insufferable by any people, and appealing to God and an enlightened world, they have taken up arms as their last and only resort, and trusting in the righteousness of their cause, they have never relented to relinquish their efforts to sever their connection from Great Britain, and establish for themselves an Independent and liberal Government, securing equal rights to all classes and conditions in the land.

The Canadians without a blush, ask the sympathies of the citizens of the United States. When your fathers were fighting the unequal battle for Independence, which has secured you the glorious republican institutions which you now enjoy, our ancestors stepped nobly forward and espoused your cause, and by their assistance of men and munitions of war, you were enabled successfully to battle with the same haughty nation which is now grinding to the dust the bleeding victims and liberty seeking patriots of Canada. Come then to our assistance, ye sons of noble sires, rally beneath the banner of freedom which is now unfurled in Canada, and assist with your arms our suffering country. Show your love of constitutional and universal liberty by uniting yourselves with the Patriot army of Canada. Your sacrifices and services will be most liberally rewarded, and you will enjoy the rich reward in after days of having your names handed down to posterity as the examples of Lafayette, Pulaski, DeKalb, Steuben, and other worthies of the American Revolution, who left their own native land to fight in the good cause of freedom for a worthy but suffering people.

C. G. BRYANT, Grand Eagle.

Persia.—The Allgemeine Zeitung contains the following:

Smyrna, Aug. 21.

According to the latest accounts received from Bagdad, hostilities between the English and Persians had commenced at Bushire, and several not inconsiderable actions had taken place, in which the Persian troops were defeated. The siege of Herat is believed to have been raised without the conclusion of a treaty of peace, so that the Schah seems to be threatened not only from the southwest, but at the same time from the northeast.

A conflict between Russian and English armies in Persia is therefore possible, and it is wholly owing to the circumspect policy of Redshid Pasha if it does not take place in the boundaries of the Ottoman empire.

The Russian Universal Gazette contains the following:—A courier despatched from Teheran by Colonel Duhamel, his Imperial Majesty's envoy to the Shah of Persia, arrived here on the 2d inst. with a letter from the Prince, formally soliciting the intervention of Russia. A fresh courier, bearing this application, was immediately sent off to the Emperor, whose orders are expected. In the meantime the Minister of War has prepared a reinforcement of 15,000 men for an army stationed in Armenia.

THE MORMONS.

It appears from the St. Louis Republican that blood has already been spilt in a conflict between the Mormons and a Missouri mob, and that a still more serious collision is threatened. The following is an extract of a letter from Dr. Dunnica, dated Oct. 7.

The Mormons reside at a town six miles above Grand river, called De Witt. For the last week some citizens of Carroll and others from Saline and Charlton counties, to the number of about two hundred persons, have been assembled within one mile of De Witt, all well armed, and have one piece of artillery, threatening every day to attack the Mormons in De Witt; in fact, on the 4th there was an attack made and many guns fired from both sides, but only one man wounded of the mob party as they are called. We were there yesterday, and endeavored to bring about a reconciliation between the parties; the citizens proposed that if the Mormons would leave the country and not return they would pay them back the amount their property cost, with ten per cent interest thereon, and return them the amount of their expenses in coming and going out of the country.

The Mormons replied that ever since they have been a people they have been driven from place to place and they had determined they should be driven no more, and that they had determined, every one of them to die on the ground. There are about 100 families of Mormons who are there, and are now encamped with their wagons, in town, having just arrived; what number they have, we could not ascertain, but presume they have considerable assistance from their principal town.... Far West... in Caldwell county about 60 or 70 miles distant; in fact, within the last 24 hours their numbers have increased so much that the mob have declined an attack until reinforced from other counties. A messenger has just arrived, who left there at daylight this morning and, reports that the guards were fired on by the Mormons about o'clock, last night, and continued until the time he left, but no one had been shot of the mob. Some 20 or 30 from our county have volunteered their assistance.

Notice.

The subscriber has on hand for sale 5 Yoke of

Fine Young Oxen,

AND

15 or 20 Cows &

Beef Cattle, &c.

AND

Requests all persons indebted to him on Book account, to call and settle either by giving note or cash.

P. H. MOORE.

Bedford, Nov. 6th 1838.

Strayed or Stolen,

From the enclosure of the subscriber on the 27th of Oct. last, a colt MARE; with white mane and tail, a white stripe in the forehead, and supposed to be 8 years old. Whoever will return or give information where she can be found, will be liberally rewarded.

JACOB BEST, 2d.

Stanbridge, Nov. 5, 1838.

A Farm to Let.



The Subscriber is wishing to let, for a term of years, and for a specified rent to be paid in improvements on the premises, the farm which is now in his occupancy in the South part of Upton. It is situated one & a half miles from Richford mills, and half a mile from Mr. Hurd's Mills in Sutton, on a good public road. There are seventy acres under improvement, two good barns and an indifferent house—a fine sugar orchard with three hundred sap buckets and a sixty gallon kettle. Good security will be required for the fulfilment of the contract.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber at Freleighsburg.

HENRY BORIGHT.

Freleighsburg, 3d Nov., 1838.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Philiburg Post Office, 5th October, 1838.

Ayer John 2d Mr. Ingales David Mr.
Ayer James J. Jones George
Billings Justice Jenne Gilbert
Burley Thomas Lampkin Howard
Best Jacob, Lindsay Rev'd
Burke David Mills James
Burd G. Theodore Moore Josiah
Bartlow John Merritt Nelson
Chadbourne Jabez Merritt A. B.
Clarke Richard Moore Joseph
Carmon Jacob McKenny John
Cobay Mrs. 21 O'Neil Sylvester
Duel Ephraim Mr. 21 Phillips Aljenor
Demini Harlow Pelton Lyndon A.
Fay John Stickney Jonathan
Fuller Harvey Smith John
Gilbert Dan B. 21 Taber Isaac
Guthrie David Troop H. S.
Hughes Owen Williams David
Hogle Sarah Miss
Hoffman John Mr.
Holsopple Wm.
Hillekar A.

W. W. SMITH, P. M.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

From the enclosure of the subscriber, on Wednesday night, the 23d instant, a large, dark bay, French STUD-HORSE, with two white feet, both on the left side, a star in the forehead, and a switch tail. Said horse is 3 years old.

CHARLES BARRER.

St. Mary, Oct. 23d, 1838.

They also manufacture all kinds of sheet iron such as stoves, pipe, &c. Eave troughs made to order.

All kinds of repairing done on short notice.

Stanbridge, Aug. 20 1838.

OATS.

WANTED a few bushels of oats; for which cash will be paid. Enquire at this office.

Sept. 11th 1838.

Stoves for Sale.

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale, very low for cash or approved credit, a quantity of IRISBURG COOKING

STOVES

of superior quality. Also Box Stoves of different descriptions, &c. &c. For particulars enquire of ABEL HURLBUT, Jr., of Freleighsburg.

ELEAZER OLTMSTED.

Franklin, Vermont, October 29th, 1838.

By Authority.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY to complete a GALLANT BAND of YOUNG, ACTIVE

FELLOWS

for General Service in this District. Offered by spirits like themselves;

with loyal and right willing hearts

and hands;

and whose feelings, at this call for their service,

will induce them to apply without delay for period and terms of enlistment,

Lt. Col. WILLIAMS, K. H.

Lt. Col. BEARDSLEY,

at Henryville,

Capt. STARKE, at Freleighsburg,

Capt. BOTHAM, or Lt. TAYLOR,

at Philipsburg,

Capt. VAUGHAN, or Lt. JOHNSON,

at Caldwell's Manor,

Clarenceville,

As much care and attention will be paid to

the drill and efficiency of this corps, it fur-

nishes an opportunity that ought not to be lost

by the Officers commanding, and the Captains of

Militia, to use their interest in furthering the

completion of this corps from their own men.

Since, besides, being most essential for the pro-

tection of the frontier, it will supply them with

those, who, at a future time, may serve a most

important purpose in rendering the even present

existing state of the militia still more perfect!

COD SAVE THE QUEEN!

October 27th, 1838.

Get the worth of YOUR MONEY.

The subscribers have a fine assortment of al-

most all kinds, of

Cooking, Box, & Parlor

Stoves,

of different kinds and sizes.

Hollow Ware,

Caldron Kettles, &c. &c.,

all which will be sold cheap, and most kinds of

produce received in payment, and two years credi-

ture given for young Cattle, if payment made se-

cure.

Gray Full Cloth,

Flanel cloth, double yarn,

Socks, Flax Seed,

Maple Sugar,

wanted in payment.

PERLY HALL & SON,

West Berkshire, Oct. 1st, 1838.

Bark.

100 Cords Bark, wanted by the subscriber.

PLINY WOODBURY

for Cash, by

RUSSELL & ROBERTS.

Mississipi Bay, Aug. 23, 1838.

Farm for Sale

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a valuable farm comprising 250 acres of the best land... 150 of which are in a high state of cultivation. This farm is situated about one mile south of the village of Philipsburg, on the stage road, and within one mile of the Province Line. Its locality is delightful, it is well watered and extremely fertile.

A NEW ESTABLISHMENT. CHAMPLAIN AND ST. LAWRENCE



THE Subscriber has taken the House owned by him, and formerly occupied by the late George Cook, Esq., at Cooksville, (St. Armand,) and fitted it up for the accommodation of Travellers. It is situated three miles West of Freighsburg, on the direct road from Franklin (Vt.) and adjacent Towns to Montreal; and he dares himself to say that attention and accommodations he shall receive a share of public patronage.

W.M. HICKOK.

Cooksville, July 3, 1838.



To Emigrants and others in search of Lands for Settlement.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY, incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament, offer for Sale a number of FARMS under good Cultivation and ready for immediate occupation—TOWN LANDS, MILLS and MILL SITES, and WILD LANDS, in portions of any extent from 50 Acres upwards.—These Properties are situated in the District of St. Francis in the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada, one of the most flourishing portions of British America. They are held under the Seigniorage tenure, direct from the Crown tree of all feudal burdens whatsoever. The Eastern Townships are centrally situated, at a distance of from 50 to 80 miles only, from Montreal and Quebec. They are well watered and possessed of excellent Roads. The soil is equal in fertility to that of any part of the Continent. The appearance of the Country is highly picturesque and the Climate eminently salubrious. Every description of Grain & Root Crops cultivated in Great Britain is found to succeed in this District, amply repaying the labours of its cultivation; and Cattle, Horses and Sheep are raised with great advantage as articles of export to neighboring great markets.

The Settlement of VICTORIA, founded by the Company in 1836, now contains a large and thriving population, principally British Agriculturalists; two Villages with Mills, Stores, Taverns, &c.; and is laid open to the accession of persons of capital and respectable desirous of forming a future independence for themselves and their families.

The Prices of the Company's Lands vary according to circumstances, from Five Shillings per Acre and upwards. The Terms of Sale are accordingly advantageous, six years being allowed for payment by annual instalments. The Eastern Townships are reached from Quebec, Montreal and Port St. Francis on the St. Lawrence, by direct roads from these places, and from New York via the Hudson River, Lake Champlain, Burlington, and Stanstead.

Application may be addressed to the Commissioners of the Company, at Sherbrooke, Lower Canada.

Sherbrooke, April, 1838.

TO PRINTERS.

H. WHITE & W. HAGAR, respectfully inform the A. printers of the United States, to whom they have been individually known as established Enterprisers that they have formed a partnership in said business, and from their united skill and extensive experience, they hope to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their orders.

The introduction of machinery in the place of the tedious, & unhealthy process of casting type by hand is desiderated by the European founders, was by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senior or partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter has fully tested, and established its superiority in every particular over those cast by the old process.

The letter Foundry will hereafter be carried on by the parties before named under the firm of White, Hagar & Co. Their specimen exhibits a complete series from Diamond to Sixty-four lines Pic. The book a new type being in the most modern light and style.

White, Hagar & Co., are agents for the sale of Smith and Rust Printing presses, which they can furnish their customers at manufacturer's prices. Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink and every article in the printing business, kept for sale and furnished on short notice. Old type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.

N. B. Newspaper proprietors who will give the above three inventions, will be entitled to five dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimen. E. WHITE & W. HAGAR.

Land Agent and Accountant.

THE undersigned begs to intimate having also commenced the first of the above branches, and respectfully invites individuals having real estate to SELL or LET to place it in his hands.

Believing that satisfactory transfers of real estate can seldom be made without personal inspection, he proposes to act only as a medium, through whom the seller can advertise cheaply and efficiently, and the buyer be guided in his choice. In accordance with this view he has opened

BOOKS OF REGISTRY,

in which descriptions of property for SALE or TO LET in town or throughout the country will be inserted. These will be open to the inspection of Emigrants and others (gratis) every exertion being made to increase the publicity of the plan.

The Charge for registering for the first three months will be 10s, when not more than three distinct properties are included in one description; when over that D5: for succeeding quarters half these amounts. The same in every case payable in advance, and all communications to be post paid. When the parties are not known, satisfactory references as to the correctness of the descriptions will be required.

JAMES COURT,

Montreal 21st, August 1837. V2.—20 2

St. Joseph Street (near the wharf m.

Tailoring.

This subscriber takes the present opportunity to return to his friends and the public, his sincere thanks for the liberal support he has received for the last ten years; and begs to intimate, that he has removed his establishment to the house lately occupied by Dr. Frary, where he is ready to perform every kind of work in the line of his business, with promptitude.

The subscriber begs also to assure his customers, that he will do his utmost endeavor to continue to deserve the patronage with which he has been favored, by unremitting attention to business, and to the execution of work put into his hands.

He will be ready at all times to make up garments of every description, according to the latest fashions, with despatch and at a cheap rate.

Cutting...in all its various branches, as usual, for cash.

JAMES McCANNA.

Freighsburg, May, 1838.

Rail-Road, NEW ARRANGEMENT.

ON MONDAY NEXT,

The 3d. Sept., and until further notice
The arrangement will be as follows:

From Montreal.

PRINCESS VICTORIA.

9 o'clock, Morning,
12 1-2 do. Afternoon,
4 do. Afternoon.

From St. Johns.

CARS BY LOCOMOTIVE.
9 o'clock, Morning,
1 o'clock, Afternoon.

From Laprairie.

PRINCESS VICTORIA.
6 o'clock, Morning,
10 1-2 do. Afternoon,
2 1-4 do. Afternoon.

ON SUNDAYS.

From Montreal.

PRINCESS VICTORIA.
10 o'clock, Morning,
4 o'clock, Afternoon.

From St. Johns.

CARS BY LOCOMOTIVE.
8 o'clock, Morning,
2 o'clock Afternoon.

FARES.—First Class Passengers, 5s.—First Class, Over and Back, Same Day, provided they set aside their intentions on taking their tickets, 7s. Od.—Second Class, 2. 6d.

All Freight to be Paid for on Delivery.

Application for Freight or Passage from Montreal to be made on board the Princess Victoria. The Public will take notice, that in order to prevent those Losses, Mistakes and Vexatious Delays, which may arise unless due order and regularity be observed in the Receiving and Delivering of Freight, the Company will strictly adhere to the following Regulations:

1st. All Freight intended to cross the Rail-Road or Ferry must be delivered at either end of the line half an hour before the regular time of departure, in order that no delay might take place in starting at the periods advertised, and to allow time for the Freight to be regularly way-billed.

2nd. No Freight will be considered as delivered to the Company, unless a Shipping List, or Roll of Lading shall accompany the same, delivered to the Captain or Posse.

3rd. Freight from Montreal for Laprairie, will be delivered on the Company's Wharf, and must be removed with all despatch.

4th. Freight from Montreal to St. Johns, and not intended for Lake Champlain will be delivered at the Station House.

5th. Freight from St. Johns for Laprairie, will be delivered at the Station House.

6th. Freight for Montreal will be delivered as delivered on the Wharf, due notice being given of its arrival to the Owner or Consignee.

Montreal, August 30, 1838.

WOOLLEN FACTORY.

CARDING, CLOTH DRESS- ING, AND MANUFACTURING.

The undersigned, tenders his grateful acknowledgements to a generous public for past patronage, and would beg to inform those who have

WOOL

to Card or manufacture, that his machinery is in the best possible order, and put in operation by experienced workmen, selected from the neighboring factories for their superiority and skill; and is determined not to be out done in any of the above branches of business, by any of the neighboring factories, as no palmer or cast has been spared to employ the best and most experienced workmen; and he hopes to give general satisfaction to those who will entrust their work to his care.

The following are the terms for which Cloth will be manufactured from good clean wool:—Coloured cloths, all sizes at two shillings and six pence per yard—or one half.

Plain—One shilling and three pence per yard

Prices of Carding and Cloth Dressing.

WOOL will be charged at four cents per pound, cash down; five the ensuing winter; six at the end of the year.

Fulling and colouring (all colours except Indigo Blue) will be done in the best style for ten pence per yard if paid down; one shilling per yard payable the ensuing winter; one shilling and three pence payable at the end of the year.

Fulling (shearing once) & pressing: five pence per yard cash down, six pence per yard payable the ensuing winter, and seven pence half penny per yard if not paid until the end of the year.

Plain, of all colors, seven pence half penny per yard, cash down; eight pence per yard payable the ensuing winter; nine pence per yard, payable at the end of the year.

Cloth and most kinds of produce received in payment.

Bedsford, Sept. 21 1838.

Estate of Simon P. Lalanne.

The subscriber having been duly appointed Curator for the estate of the late Simon P.

ter Lalanne, in his life time residing in the village of Freighsburg, deputy Registrar for the county of Mississauga, hereby gives notice that all indebted to the deceased, must settle their accounts forthwith, and requests all having claims against him to bring in the same with as little delay as possible.

OMIE LAGRANGE.
St Armand, May 22d 1838.

JAS. MOIR FERRES.

11th May, 1838.

CHURCHVILLE STORE!!!

THE subscriber is now opening and offers for sale a very general and carefully selected assortment of Goods suitable for the season among which are comprised:—

Dry Goods, Tea,

Tobacco, Rum, Brandy,

Wine, H. Gin, Salmon,

Dry Cod Fish, Salt,

Glass, &

Hard-

ware,

Grass Scythes,

Cradling do.,

Scythe Stones,

Grind Stones, Confectionaries,

Almonds, Nutmegs, Loaf sugar,

Raisins, Epsom Salts

Sulphur, Astor Oil, ,

Camphor, Opium,

Paints, Oils, Turpentine,

&c. &c. &c.

All which will be disposed of upon such terms for ready pay, as will render it advantageous for the old friends & customers of the Churchville Store, to make purchases, and they are respectfully solicited to call and examine quality or goods and prices, "for the days of Auld Lang Syne."

JOHN E. CHURCH
Churchville July 3, 1838.

New Goods.

THE Subscribers are now receiving at their Store opposite C. Bowen's Hotel, in Berkshire, Vt., a splendid assortment of New Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,

Wet and Dry Groceries,

Crockery,

Glass and Hardware,

Cast Steel, Nails,

Nail Rods,

Drugs and Medicines,

&c. &c.

Which, with their former stock makes a very desirable assortment which they will exchange for

Butter, Ashes, Footings,

and almost every thing else; even POTATOES in any quantity, if delivered at L. LEAVENS & CO. Factory next fall or winter. And if any wish to pay CASH we would say to them call and they shall go away empty.

RUBLEE & BOWEN.

Berkshire, June 1st, 1838.

James Russell, BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

&

Blank-Book Manufacturer,

St. Albans,

Vt.,

KEEPS constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of School, Classical & Miscellaneous Books and Stationery, consisting of nearly every article called for in his line, which are received directly from the Publishers and manufacturers, and will be sold for cash at a small advance from cost.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Blank-Books

of every description, if not on hand, will be ruled and bound at short notice.

St. Albans, Vt., Dec. 27, 1837.

Notice.

The following are the prices for which cloth will be dressed the present session at the factory of the Hon. Robert Jones, in the village of Bedford, Vt.:—

Fulling and Colouring, all colours, (except Indigo Blue)

10d per yd, cash down,

1s per yd, payable the ensuing winter,

1s 3d per yd, after that time.

Fulling, Shearing (once) and Pressing,

5d per yd cash down,

6d per yd, payable the ensuing winter,

7d per yd, after that time.

Flannel—all colours,